

Racists Burn Cross Near Milford, Delaware School

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 30.—A fiery cross was burned across from the Milford elementary and high school on Lakeview Ave. last night.

On inquiry, local police told the press—casually—the department was looking into it. The 15-member state troopers assigned to the area, who were so assiduous yesterday in checking reporters' credentials, even demanding drivers' licenses and writing down addresses, left investigation of the fiery cross to the local eight-man police department.

As the cross was burning, another of this week's nightly meetings run by the racist Association for the Advancement of White

People was coming to a close, 35 miles south of here, while officials did a brisk business signing up members at \$5 a year.

Out-of-town reporters have clocked into this pretty 5,000 population town with its gracious lawns and houses—except for the fourth ward, where most of the Negroes live—since a school board resigned under threats of violence because 11 Negro 10th graders were allowed to attend class at the Milford school.

Approaching the mass meeting off the highway near Gumboro, seeing the line of parked cars, the semicircle of figures, a Catholic reporter remarked it was reminiscent of Ku Klux Klan gatherings and a reporter from the

southwest agreed.

The only difference in appearance was the presence of women and children and the microphone and large spotlights.

As a result of the meeting, only three children attended school at Gumboro, out of 116 enrolled.

The organized boycott today spread to Ellendale, with only 18 out of 131 attending and Millsboro with 38 out of 644 high school and elementary pupils on hand.

Classes continue here in the Milford School and at the nearby grammar school at Lincoln attendance varied little, but adults standing outside the schools had shrunk to a handful.

The 10 Negro pupils around whom the storm centers courage-

ously appeared again—this time without the escort of state troopers. Eight arrived in two cars, two by bus.

Meetings are scheduled for tonight at Laurel and in Sussex County to hear Bryant Bowles, ex-marine sergeant of Washington and Alexandria, Va., who is head of the NAAWP.

Bowles' most quoted remark, delivered at a meeting attended by 3,000 Sunday at Harrington Air Field, and before 1,000 Monday night at Lincoln Crossroads concerned his daughter, who is 3, he would not, he declared, permit her to attend school with Negroes "while I have breath in my body and gunpowder will burn."

Rev. Maneas Warrington, Selby-

ville evangelist, who says he quit the Methodist Church because he didn't care for Bishop Bormley Oram's behavior, said petitions would be circulated to remove Dr. George R. Miller Jr., superintendent of the State Department of Public Instruction and two unnamed teachers.

On the stationary "picketline" at the school yesterday, grumblings were current over two teachers who had urged pupils to be considerate of the new Negro. The Wilmington and New Castle County Council of Churches has issued a statement supporting appeals made last week by Milford religious leaders.

A joint statement by the Rev. (Continued on Page 2)

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BULLETIN

Square D Pact Reached: Up For Strikers' Approval Today

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—A spokesman for the striking Square D workers, members of the United Electrical & Radio Workers, today announced an agreement had been reached with the company.

He said picket lines will be maintained tomorrow morning and at 10 a.m. the strikers, meeting at UAW-CIO Local Hall 351, will vote on the agreement.

ALP, DEMOS DRIVE FOR REGISTRATION TURNOUT

A Small, But Important Beginning

It's still only on a small scale, but the familiar names from Rochester, New Hampshire, and Fall River, Mass., and Providence and Detroit and other parts of the country are beginning slowly to come in with contributions of \$10 and \$5 and \$1, and in one case, \$20.

That magnificent champion of the paper in Queens, 70-year old Gus, who continues to circulate it week in and week out, came along with \$35 he collected from friends as soon as the fund appeal appeared. And friends of Art Shields came up with \$50.

A group of Lincoln Square tenants sends \$13 to be credited to Lester Rodney's column; there is \$12 from Crown Heights, Brooklyn, supporters of the paper; \$10 from Corona, Queens.

A floor layer sends \$5 "to help continue the great work of the workingman's leading paper." He sends a note to the letter column describing the vicious speed-up

among building workers today.

A steady, faithful contributor sends \$1 as "blood plasma from a donor." If he follows the usual pattern, there will be many more dollars from his as the campaign goes on.

One worker who came to the office with \$3 was thanked for his contribution. "Don't thank me," he said somewhat impatiently. "I'm doing this for myself."

There were other anonymous ones, two, threes, fives and tens, making up about \$200 for the day. This takes us to about \$600 since we opened the appeal over the weekend. It's swell, but far, far short of our immediate needs. We ask that every reader—and we truly mean EVERY—send us a contribution now—tens, fives, or twos and ones on a week-to-week basis if need be.

Send your contribution to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Registration opens today (Thursday) from 3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

The ALP will start a big radio and television registration drive tomorrow on WNBC at 7 p.m. John F. McManus, ALP candidate for governor, and Karen Morley, former Hollywood star, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will speak.

Democratic speakers, headed by Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for Attorney-General, last night launched a citywide registration campaign, to be concentrated last week in Brooklyn, the Bronx and Manhattan.

Roosevelt launched the Democratic drive for registration at a street meeting on 116th St. and Eighth Ave. Today he will go in a Brooklyn, for two street rallies, one in Coney Island and one in Flatbush.

Peter K. Hawley, newly-elected ALP state chairman, of the State ALP, in a statement to party club leaders, said:

"We must bring our program not only to every enrollee of the ALP but especially to the Negro and Puerto Rican communities, to women and to working people throughout the state.

"It is our program for peace, jobs, housing, education, Negro and Puerto Rican representation and defense of our Constitution which squarely meets the people's needs. It gives the voter a reason to register.

"I urge every club leader and every member to reach out this week to the people of the state. Speak to them about our slate—John T. McManus for Governor, Karen Morley for Lieutenant-Governor, Ralph Powe for Comptroller, George W. Fish for Attorney General—a slate which truly represents our state. Bring them our program."

The Republican Party is still conspicuously silent on the registration, particularly in New York City, but also in such industrial centers as Buffalo.



SEN. PAT McCARRAN (D-Nev.), who died at Hawthorne, Nev., Tuesday night.

Registration Facts

To be qualified to vote in New York a person must be:

- A citizen at least 21 years old.
- Able to read and write English.
- A resident of the state for one year, of the county—or any part of New York City—for four months, and of the election district for 30 days. The time periods should be figured backwards from Election Day, and not from registration.
- The general election this year falls on Nov. 2.

New York City and Westchester County—Today, Sept. 30, also Oct. 1, 4, 5, 8—3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Oct. 9—7:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

THE PARK, 'BENCH'—AND WILLIE!

By LESTER RODNEY

The Cleveland Indians were unhappy, fuming and disgruntled. Pitcher Bob Lemon throwing his glove thirty feet into the air as three Giants trotted around the bases to win the game in the 10th was an accurate index of their feeling. Their peeve was at the con-

ball that Wertz hit! That was Willie Mays. They'll be talking about his catch as long as World Series games are a subject of conversation.

In the dressing room later I caught Mays coming out of the shower and asked him if this was the best catch he had made all season.

Willie laughed and threw his

hands apart. "You write it," he said. "You're the sports writer. That's your job to figure out."

So I'll write it. It was the greatest World Series catch I have ever seen. It ranked with Joe Di-

Maggio's catch (in regular season play) on Hank Greenberg, going away into dead center after one look and taking the ball full speed

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UE Warns Against Any Sitting Out of This Election

—See Page 3

I Saw Salisbury See Russia Nursery Tale

By JOSEPH CLARK

Fifth of a Series

"Of all the articles in this series this is the hardest to write," says Harrison Salisbury of his article purporting to tell "how the common man lives" in the Soviet Union. Then he admits that "in nearly six years in Russia it was never possible (for him) to have any Russian friends."

Still this does not stop Salisbury from telling "the story of the lives of three Russians—Ivan and Dmitri and Maria—of how they live and work, of what they dream and what they fear."

And then to "document" his

Joseph Clark was correspondent for the Daily Worker in the Soviet Union during three years that Harrison Salisbury was there for the N.Y. Times. Salisbury is currently running a series in the Times about what he allegedly saw in the Soviet Union. In the Daily Worker's present series, Clark tells what Salisbury really saw, and separates truth from falsehood, fact from fantasy.

story he furnishes a photograph of a Moscow courtyard with the caption: "City Slums: Many thou-

sands of Moscow families live in old run-down buildings where cheap rent is almost the only at-

traction. This is the interior courtyard of an old Moscow block occupied largely by fairly well-off white-collar families." It's nothing of the kind, dear reader! It's a courtyard, and a building which housed a most pleasant kindergarten for children from 3 to 7. How do I know? It's where my little boy spent two of the happiest and wealthiest years of his life, and where I picked

him up every day, six days a week, for those two years. But we'll return to that picture and that courtyard. Now let's see about the Ivan, Dmitri and Maria whom Salisbury has invented.

Synthetic People

The important thing is that these are synthetic Russians. Salisbury half admits it, first, when he says he had no Russian friends, and second when he says "enough substitutions have been made in the actual details of their lives so that no one in Moscow is likely to identify them."

Indeed no one could identify them because they popped out of the creative imagination of Salisbury's mind. He knew no work-

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ASR Rocked by Day Of Worker Protests

Spontaneous worker demonstrations rocked the American Safety Razor Co. in Brooklyn yesterday as personnel manager Irving Weintraub was accused of spitting on a Negro shop steward. The workers' union, Local 475, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE),

FLYNN PETITION VICTORY HELD BLOW TO REPRESSION

The Elizabeth Gurley Flynn election petition victory was hailed yesterday by the national committee of the Communist Party as a stimulus to the national fight against political repression. The statement, signed by William Z. Foster and Pettis Perry for the committee follows:

The National Committee of the Communist Party extends its warmest congratulations to the members and the leadership of the New York State organization of the party for their splendid achievement in collecting over 4,000 signatures to place Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on the ballot in the 24th Congressional District. This success can be attributed to the spirit and devotion of the party's members and friends who persisted tirelessly in house-to-house canvassing to gather the signatures.

And the response which they received from the voters is a tribute to the level-headed good sense of the people of the Bronx who, like Americans everywhere, have refused to be stampeded by the red-hunting hysteria. They showed by signing the petitions that they take their stand for the basic American freedoms—the right to vote, the right to discuss political questions the right of every American to run for office. Clearly the hysteria revealed in the McCarthy and Brownell political persecutions is

an un-Americanism imposed from above. While it unfortunately had its effect in inhibiting many voters from signing, even these in the main expressed warm support for the Flynn campaign.

The victory has national implications: What was achieved in the Bronx could be repeated throughout the land.

The campaign for signatures was inspired by the leadership and personality of Comrade Flynn herself, whose years of activity in the fight for labor, for civil rights, for freedom for political prisoners gave a special character to the drive for signatures as it will now give to the drive for votes.

A big job, of course, remains. Comrade Flynn's campaign can bring emphatically before the people the issues of peace and democracy versus war and McCarthyism, of jobs and social security versus depression. Herself a Smith Act defendant, Comrade Flynn in her campaign will raise dramatically the issue of amnesty for Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis and all victims of political persecution.

This will require the continued and unflagging efforts of our members and friends to protect Comrade Flynn's place on the ballot and to build up a large vote for the fundamental democratic American principles for which she and our party stand.

charged that Weintraub had on Tuesday challenged shop steward George Johnson's right to walk through the plant during his lunch hour and during an ensuing argument had spat on the Negro worker.

The demonstrations, which included several cessations of work, followed issuance of leaflets preparing for a strike to force the company to sign a contract it agreed to last Aug. 15. While there was no official strike call, the nearly 1,000 production workers of the shop were called to an emergency membership meeting at St. James Hall last night to make final plans for action in support of their demands. The union leadership earlier in the week had been authorized by the members to organize "any action necessary," including strike.

In some departments, with nearly 100 workers, every hour on the hour the workers put down their tools and lined up at a single water fountain to "take a drink." Similar actions throughout the shop brought work to repeated standstills and production down to nearly nothing.

Indignation over the insult to the Negro steward, and the demands for Weintraub's removal, were coupled with demands that the company sign the contract.

Negotiations between company and union representatives at the Towers Hotel were in progress most of yesterday, with the company still refusing to modify its demand for a contractual abrogation of the union's rights of free speech as the price of the contract.

The company is demanding that the union cease opposition to its plans to shut down the Brooklyn plant and move next March to Staunton, Va. The union has agreed, in the Aug. 15 contract—still unsigned by the company—not to physically impede removal of plant and machinery, but it has made clear it will not cease its public campaign to expose the run-away shop menace and enlist public aid in pressuring ASR to remain.

The leaflet distributed yesterday to all workers in the plant and signed by the "American Safety Razor Co. Negotiating Committee, Local 475, UE," declared:

"WHEN THE STRIKE IS ON! . . . Your union intends to take every step possible to settle our differences with the company without resorting to the picket line. Only as a last resort, if the company forces us out, will we take such action. However, we feel an ounce of preparation is worth a pound of strike. The leaflet then outlined picketing schedules and forms, including mass picket lines every morning at the plant be-

COURT DENIES RIGHT OF BERT SALWEN TO RUN

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Superior Court Judge John Drewn yesterday refused to restore the name of Bert Salwen, Communist freeholder candidate to the ballot. Salwen's name had been removed from the ballot last week by county clerk Albert H. Rees, who based his action on the Communist Control Act of 1954.

In a stipulation, the county clerk admitted Salwen had every right to appear on the ballot under New Jersey law.

Salwen's counsel, William R. Rossmore, Newark, argued his client was the candidate of the 104 Mercer county voters who had signed his nomination petition, and not of the Communist Party.

Drewn dismissed the argument as a "peculiar way to circumvent the Communist Control Act." He

Charles Nusser Will Speak on WVNJ Fridays

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 29.—

Charles Nusser, Communist Party candidate for Essex county freeholder, will launch his radio campaign Friday night over 9:35 p.m. He will discuss the Communist Control Act of 1954. The following Friday, Nusser will discuss the Case-Howell senatorial race.

He will also speak on Oct. 15, 22, and 29, 9:35 p.m. on WVNJ.

did not comment on the fact that Salwen's petition was filed on March 11, over five months before the Act was passed.

Adenauer Coalition Split As Chancellor Haggles At London

Daily Worker Foreign Department

The Free Democrats, second ranking party in the West German flatly opposed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's position at the London nine-power parley seeking a substitute for the defunct European Defense Community (EDC).

The Free Democrats charged Adenauer was opposed to negotiations with the Soviet Union on the reunification of Germany and demanded Germany's right to conduct such negotiations without sanction of the United States, Britain and France.

Their demand was similar to the main demand of the Opposition Social Democrats, which has recently gained strength at the expense of Adenauer's Christian Democrats in the Schleswig-Holstein elections.

The defection from the Adenauer coalition left the chancellor in the position of a minority spokesman at the London conference.

Other German politicians, including four former chancellors, have recently attacked Adenauer's policy. Last week, 65-year-old Reinhold Maier, Wuertemberg-Baden, called for a complete overhaul of German foreign policy.

A Free Democrat, Dr. Maier charged that Adenauer is trying to suppress debate in the Bundestag and is applying "invisible methods" to render opposition deputies tractable. Dr. Maier leveled charges of "McCarthyism" at Adenauer, accusing him of using unconfirmed material from the West German police files in attempts to silence his opponents, and of employing an army of secret agents and informers.

Dr. Maier was formerly president of the Bundestag, beginning at 7 a.m. and every afternoon at 4 p.m.

A 100-person "Emergency Organization Committee" was organized Tuesday night



ADENAUER

dent of the Bundesrat. His influence in South Germany is considerable and his demand for reunification of Germany is expected to influence many Germans who have heretofore sat on the sidelines.

MILFORD

(Continued from Page 1)

George W. Goodley, chairman of the Peninsula Methodist Conference, and Rev. H. Kirby Kramis, Christian Social Relations chairman for the council, declared: "We abhor any and all attempts to nullify the constitution and the decisions of our Supreme Court."

Governor Boggs has scheduled a press conference at Dover tomorrow. In the northern part of the state the governor reportedly has been the object of dissatisfaction for waiting so long to take a stand.

Negro mothers of boys and girls who today were escorted to school by state troopers said their children aren't frightened yet and will continue to attend so long as they have protection.

Expect More Migrants from Puerto Rico

There must be preparations for more, not fewer, migrants from Puerto Rico, an Urban League delegation back from a week's tour of that Caribbean country declared yesterday.

Edward Lewis, executive director of the New York Urban League, initiator of the trip, told a luncheon conference that the Puerto Rican government's "operation bootstrap" had provided some 30,000 job openings; but he also pointed out that 20,000 workers enter the Puerto Rican labor force each year.

"We must face up to being prepared," Lewis said, "to receive more — not less — migrants from Puerto Rico in the future."

The purpose of the trip, Lewis said, was to offset any possible tensions that might arise between

Negroes and Puerto Ricans in housing and employment.

Other members of the delegation, which included social workers, journalists, ministers and businessmen, reported on various phases of life in the U. S. colony. They found that "dark-skinned Puerto Ricans do most of the lower rung jobs," and that this form of discrimination came "from the mainland." It was also reported that the Puerto Rican government plans attacking this incipient racism by constitutional amendment in order "to stop it before it gets a start."

Israel Lester, representing the American Jewish Committee, reported that 130 Jewish families live in Puerto Rico, and that the head of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court is a Jew. He said he had a hard time finding out who was and who was not Jewish, since no emphasis is placed on such differences.

Because of racial discrimination in the South, the delegation reported that no Puerto Ricans will be sent there as agricultural workers by the Puerto Rican Labor Department.

Magil Deported From Mexico

A. B. Magil, well known journalist, arrived in New York Tuesday by plane after being deported from Mexico City. The deportation, it was charged here by Magil, was the result of pressure from Washington.

Magil's deportation came after he had written several articles on the Mexican political scene.

Magil was in Mexico on a vacation when he was asked by the Daily Worker to report the convention of the Mexican Communist Party. After the appearance of his articles, he was held for four days in jail and then deported.

UE Parley Warns Against Sitting Out of This Election

By GEORGE MORRIS

The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, though critical of both political parties, served notice yesterday there will be no "sitting out" of this campaign by the union and the 300,000 workers under its contracts.

This was declared yesterday in the convention's resolution on political action, discussion of the delegates and in the speech of Russ Nixon, UE legislative representative.

The convention unanimously re-elected president Albert J. Fitzgerald; secretary-treasurer Julius

Emspak and organization director James J. Matles.

Apparently aiming at some expressions in the union that difference between Democrats and Republicans is too narrow to make efforts worthwhile, Nixon said:

"We will not accomplish in the five weeks left the millennium of all the things we want, but we can go a long way in 1954 to bring back a government by the people."

"The biggest mistake we can make is to sit this election out. We must take part in every single election in every area—in every single one."

Nixon said that he, close to the picture in Washington, "certainly felt betrayed" and "was sick in the stomach" when so-called "friends of labor" joined in voting for the Brownell-Butler Bill, but he added:

"You know as well as I that there is a great opportunity to weld in this Congress a solid core of Congressmen who can begin to take us back to the type of government we had in 1944."

"We will find allies," he added, and "we shall ride the crest of the wave that is going to take us back to a government for and by the people." But Nixon stressed that the primary task is to bring the UE's election program to the people and before every candidate.

Delegates told of their experience in making the UE's influence felt even where candidates are most hostile.

The resolution, approved unanimously, declared:

"In the coming 1954 congressional elections the American people have the opportunity to register smashing victories at the polls. At no time since the end of the Roosevelt Administration have conditions been so ripe for the people to take the first step to turn back the march of reaction and the political misleaders."

After describing the deeds of a Congress "ruled by McCarthyism," and "military recklessness and warmongering" in which the Republican Party was "revealed as the unqualified political arm of Big Business," the resolution was critical of the Democratic Party as "supporter of much of the Big Business Republican program."

"The Democratic Party has vied with their Republican 'rivals' in the McCarthyite race to abandon cherished American liberties," the resolution went on. "Cowardice and confusion in the fight has characterized even those who have understood and basically opposed the McCarthyite flood."

"The main Democratic Party elements have been equally warlike and as bankrupt in the arts of seeking peace as the Republicans."

The Democratic Party's failure to stand strongly against McCarthy and for peace "have deeply undermined" its fight on the Administration on domestic policies, the resolution went on.

"With all their weaknesses," it continued, "there does exist a core of Democratic Senators and Congressmen which potentially can be led to wage a courageous, effective fight for the common people. The strengthening of this group, both in courage and in

numbers, is a major task for labor in the 1954 elections.

"Already, primary and early elections indicate a wide swelling tide of dissatisfaction with the Republican big business regime. With proper effort, labor and its allies can advance this new trend of a protest from mere replacement of the 'ins' to achievement of a deep political current fighting the program of Big Business and aiming to assure economic well-being, full freedom and peace to the average American."

"Therefore this 19th UE convention calls for new vigor and determination to bring our members and the rest of labor into their rightful role of political influence. This means increased independent political action both within existing political parties and through independent candidates, with the long range goal being the creation of a powerful new political alignment of labor, farmers, professional workers, minority groups and all business."

The resolution directed every local to have a functioning political action committee that will see there is a maximum of registration and mobilize support for every candidate "whose election will advance our UE program."

The affiliates are further called upon to make certain that "every candidate knows the UE program." Also, that in the months after the election the locals should carry on such legislative and political action in alliance with other unions farmers, Negro people and other groups, as would help make the elected candidates responsive to the people's needs of the people.

The convention also reaffirmed "basic UE policy"—a rank and file democracy, militancy in struggle, rejection of red-baiting as an employer weapon, opposition to discrimination on grounds of "race, sex, color, political or religious beliefs." The final resolve says:

"We notify both friend and foe alike that this is our course of action and we will not swerve from this course in any useless attempt of appeasement to buy immunity from attack by the foes of labor."

Another resolution greeted the Supreme Court's ruling banning segregation in the schools and declared the UE will cooperate with like-minded groups for the implementation of that ruling by demanding "appropriate prosecution and punishment of any who seek to defy the decision"; pressing for elimination of segregation in housing, and for more expenditures for school building and construction.

Michael Jimenez, up-State New York organizer of the UE, drew vigorous applause as he said:

"The very forces who are always shouting about force and violence and of overthrowing our institutions, themselves refuse to abide by the Constitutional procedures. Those are the same forces who attack us. They point to our picket lines and say these people don't believe in the laws of the country. But these same forces say to hell with the law when it suits them."

Signal-Stat Pickets Tighten Lines

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The tall young mechanic walked confidently toward the door of the Signal-Stat Corp. in Brooklyn yesterday morning, glancing at the big cop guarding the door. Just before he reached the door, two tiny women, wearing picket signs, stepped into his path and asked where he thought he was going. Before he could answer the entire line of 75 or more strikers were swarming around him, telling him in no uncertain terms that he was not going into the plant.

Earlier in the morning the pickets, members of Local 475, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) had turned back at least 15 non-union mechanics, for the first time in the four-week-old strike.

The decision to stop the mechanics resulted from rumors that they had been doing some production work in the otherwise idle plant. The strikers' determination was inflamed by the arrest, Tuesday evening, of their local delegate, Luis Florentino, on a disorderly conduct charge. The arrest came when Florentino attempted to question a cop who was giving a parking ticket to a striker's car. The cop interpreted the question as "interference" and rushed the worker off to the station house.

After the mass picket line, which

was extended yesterday for 45 minutes longer than usual, most of the pickets went to the strike headquarters, a block and a half away, leaving the police maximum of five pickets for each entrance.

A striker, one of the most militant women—and the women are the backbone of the line—described conditions in the shop to this reporter. A spot-welder, performing a critical operation, she is paid \$1 an hour!

"By the time they take tax off and you pay catfare," she declared, "there is nothing left. I have two boys—one in high school and the other in grade school—and I don't have a husband. I need more money than that."

The overwhelmingly majority of the strikers are Puerto Rican—most of these, women. Over and above the general issues, they are battling against the indignities heaped upon them by a racist boss.

One of the young Puerto Rican women—most of the workers in the shop are young—said the bosses take particular advantage of those workers who don't speak English fluently. Some of the bosses have even begun to learn Spanish, she continued, "but not in order to converse with the workers. They try to listen when we are talking."

With five and a half years in the shop, this young woman is

paid only \$1.24 an hour for her work as a solderer. When first hired she was paid 75 cents, and "they never gave me a raise by themselves. UE had to force them."

A Negro woman, a band machine operator told me about the constant speedup drive. At the end of each hour, she explained, each worker had to report her production.

Constantly the quotas are raised. "After I was there only one week," I was told; "the foreman came around and told me 'You have to hurry up.'"

"Even when the machines break down," she continued, "the workers are blamed, as though we broke them on purpose."

One of the men, a steel handler, added another grievance. "I think it is a shame that some of these women have to walk up five flights to the fourth floor. Isn't there a law against that. Even when a woman isn't feeling so well, she has to walk up all those stairs."

The women quickly agreed, "Even when a woman is pregnant, she has to walk up those steps. The boss says the elevator is only for freight."

Our conversation was finally cut short when a picket captain arrived, calling for the next picket shift: "Diez y media, 10:30, let's go."

30,000 Truck Drivers Set to Strike Today; Talks Continue

By HARRY RAYMOND

Thirty thousand truck drivers were poised to strike at midnight Thursday if six weeks of negotiations breaks down between 11 locals and 3,500 employers.

The union group, headed by Thomas Hickey, chairman of the teamsters' committee, in negotiations at the Hotel Henry Hudson, offered a compromise, reducing demands for a package wage increase of 60 cents an hour to 30 cents.

The employers headed by Joseph M. Adelizzi, rejected the offer.

Negotiations continued while three big locals—807, 707 and 282—were balloting in Beethoven Hall to authorize a strike.

Employers refused to budge from an original offer of a 10-cent-an-hour package increase.

The strike would affect New York, Long Island, southern New York counties including Dutchess and Orange, and northern New Jersey as far as south as Trenton.

Some union officers said they were prepared to drop their demands another five cents. Opposition to any further reduction of demands was reported voiced at a union caucus.

COMMUNISTS IN SYRIA ELECT TWO DEPUTIES

DAMACUS, Syria, Sept. 29.—Communists have polled more votes than ever before and won two seats in the Chamber of Deputies. These are the first Communist deputies chosen in parliamentary elections in Syria.

Fourteen anti-western Socialists also were elected.

Col. Robbins Dies at 81

BROOKSVILLE, Fla., Sept. 29.—Col. Raymond Robbins, 81, well-known fighter for a liberal U.S. foreign policy, died Monday at his Chisegut Hill farm near here. He was buried at sunrise today besides his wife's grave on the farm.

Col. Robbins was a leading supporter of Theodore Roosevelt in the latter's famous "Bull Moose" campaign of 1912. Later, as assistant chief of the American Red Cross Division, the then Major Robbins was assigned as an agent of the Intelligence Division of the U.S. Army during World War I, to aid the Russians in the war against Germany.

A supporter of the Kerensky regime, Col. Robbins came to know and respect the Bolsheviks and, in an interview with Lenin in Smolny Institute at Petrograd on the morning after the Soviet Government was formed, offered the services of the Red Cross to the Russian people.

Later Col. Robbins fought resolutely, though vainly, against the U.S. policy of non-recognition of the Soviet government and then against the international invasion of Soviet soil.

On his return to the U.S., he was hailed before a Senate Com-

mittee investigating "Bolshevism" and "German propaganda," to explain his conduct. He firmly held his ground, declaring:

"I would never expect to stamp out ideas with bayonets. . . . The only answer for a desire for a better human life is a better human life."

Later he became a member of the Republican Party's National Committee, where he served from 1920 until 1924.

In his later life Col. Robbins became a noted lecturer and writer. He has been ill for some time at the time of his death.

Soviets Honor Finn President

MOSCOW, Sept. 29.—The Soviet Government has announced the award of the Order of Lenin, highest Soviet decoration, to President Paasikivi of Finland.

The announcement, in all Soviet newspapers, said the award had been made "in connection with the 10th anniversary of the armistice agreement" between the two countries, and to mark President Paasikivi's "outstanding work in developing friendly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union."

POINT OF ORDER!

By ALAN MAX

QUESTION

Will a certain late Senator be confronted with an Immigration Act when he tries to enter the Pearly Gates?

The Election Picture---Coast to Coast

GOP, Demos Eye Congress Seats of Javits and FDR, Jr.

By Max Gordon

WITH THE NOMINATIONS of Reps. F. D. Roosevelt, Jr. and Jacob Javits as respective candidates for attorney general on the Democratic and Republican state slates, a couple of choice Manhattan congressional seats are left vacant. Today (Sept. 30) is the final date for nomination of substitutes.

The two districts, Roosevelt's 20th and Javits' 21st, adjoin each other on Manhattan's west side, with Javits' taking in the northern tip of the island — the area generally known as Washington Heights and Inwood.

As matters stand now, the GOP nominee in Roosevelt's district is a former leader of the Young Republicans, Warren Schnur. He, of course, remains. At this writing, there is quite a scramble for the Democratic nomination, with machine politicians and middle class liberals contending for the post. The Liberal Party, which had endorsed Roosevelt, will determine its position based on the character of the Democratic choice.

Morris Goldin, state executive secretary of the American Labor Party, is the ALP's nominee in the 20th, and will remain irrespective of the choices of the other parties. The district is generally figured a "safe" Democratic one.

In the 21st, the Democratic nominee is Herbert Zelenko, a former assistant attorney general in the late President Roosevelt's administration. He is generally viewed as pro-New Deal.

THE REPUBLICANS must substitute for Javits, and at this writing the favored candidate is reported to be Floyd Cramer, president of a local bank. The Liberals, who had nominated Javits, must also come up with a substitute. They are reported debating whether to nominate an independent or back the Democrat, Zelenko. In any case, the GOP-Liberal coalition in that district will not hold.

The ALP must also substitute, since its candidate was John McManus, who is now running for Governor. The ALP may leave the line blank as an expression of desire to unite with supporters of Zelenko to weaken the congressional position of Republican reaction.

Elevation of Javits to the GOP state slate thus gives the New York labor movement and its supporters one more opening to help upset GOP control of Congress. There was some slight possibility of unseating Javits, but there is a far greater possibility of taking the seat from the GOP under another candidate.

THIS IS one of eight seats of New York's 43 which are considered "marginal." Seven of the eight are Republican districts, which gives the Democrats and these sectors of the voters associated with them a chance to change drastically the present state line-up of 27 Republican congressmen and 16 Democrat. With GOP control of the House so slim in

REGISTER AND VOTE!

-THE WAY TO UNSEAT LABOR-HATERS!



Baer, in Labor, organ of the standard railroad operating unions.

RECALL-McCARTHY DRIVE PLANNED AGAIN BY GORE

SAUK CITY, Wis., Sept. 28.—Leroy Gore, founder of the "Joe Must Go" Club, said today that censure recommendations against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy "tremendously enhance" chances for success of a second recall action.

The editor of the weekly Sauk-Prairie Star said a new recall movement will get under way shortly after the elections.

the current Congress, the New York races are considered highly important.

In addition to Manhattan's 21st, GOP control is considered shaky in the Queens 5th district, where GOP control is considered shaky in may be dumped; in Brooklyn's 12th district, where former Rep. Donald O'Toole is fighting to regain his seat from GOP congressman Francis Dorn; in the Brooklyn-Staten Island 15th, where GOP congressman John N. Ray is threatened; in the Bronx 25th, where Rep. Paul Fino faces an uphill fight; and in Erie County's (Buffalo) 41st and 42nd, where labor's ability to get out the vote in the face of the defeat of Rep. Roosevelt for the Governorship nomination will be the key.

The Democratic seat in doubt is that held by Lester Holtzman in the sixth district, Queens. Holtzman won by a few hundred votes in 1932, and faces a popular GOP opponent in State Senator Seymour Halpern. If the anti-GOP

tide develops, as signs indicate it might, Holtzman may win again, as, in fact, may several Democratic nominees in districts now considered safely Republican.

ASIDE FROM the "doubtful" districts, many trade unionists and progressives have been giving considerable attention to the 18th district in Manhattan, where Casper Citron has been challenging pro-McCarthyite Congressman James C. Donovan, who was named by both Democratic and Republican machines. Citron was counted out in the Democratic primary in as barefaced a steal of an election as modern times have seen.

He is contesting the primary vote — which went against him by 500 out of 10,000 cast.

The ALP candidate is Frank Wedl, former AFL painters union local president. The Liberals are running Amos Basel.

Maryland Demo Assails McCarthy

GAITHERSBURG, Md. — Edward J. Ryan, Democratic candidate for the Congressional seat held by Rep. Dewitt S. Hyde (R) told a rally of 2,000:

"To stand with McCarthy is to stand with every deceitful, tyrannical oppression of freedom in the history of mankind. . . . To stand by McCarthy is to stand against every tradition of American liberty."

HERE'S REGISTRATION DATE IN YOUR STATE

If you aren't registered, you cannot vote. Here is a list of final registration dates in each state where registration is required:

New Yorkers

Register at your usual voting place on one of the following dates:

Thurs., Sept. 30, 3:30 to 10:30 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 1, 3:30 to 10:30 p.m.

Monday, Oct. 4, 3:30 to 10:30 p.m.

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 3:30 to 10:30 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 8, 3:30 to 10:30 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 9, 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Oct. 1: Massachusetts, Washington.

Oct. 2: Florida, Louisiana, Maryland (except Baltimore City) Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Oct. 4: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico.

Oct. 9: Connecticut.

Oct. 12: Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita, Kan., Minnesota.

Oct. 13: Tennessee (for counties over 25,000 only).

Oct. 16: Delaware.

Oct. 18: Colorado, Wyoming.

Oct. 20: Wisconsin.

Oct. 22: Iowa, Kansas (except Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita), Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah.

Oct. 23: Alabama, New Hampshire (cities, varies in towns), (counties under 25,000).

Oct. 25: South Dakota.

Oct. 30: Idaho.



Condon Slugging It Out With California McCarthyites

By STEVE MURDOCK

SAN FRANCISCO.—Rep. Robert L. Condon (D-Walnut Creek) has decided apparently the way to fight McCarthyism is to get in there and slug it out toe to toe.

This attitude, which is somewhat in contrast to Condon's more cautious campaign of 1932, has been indicated by a number of recent speeches and statements.

Condon, of course, has known for a long time he would face a full-scale McCarthyite attack this fall in what is undoubtedly California's hottest Congressional campaign.

Drew Pearson has reported the Eisenhower administration will even spring a "perjury" indictment against him before the campaign is over.

Condon's attitude is indicated by a recent speech as reported in the AFL Contra Costa Labor Journal.

"I have too much confidence in the intelligence of our people," he said, "to believe that expediency must now be the test of what candidates should or should not say."

He makes it clear he won't pussyfoot on basic issues as he campaigns through Contra Costa and Solano counties.

"I like our Constitution and our Bill of Rights," he says, "and I will fight to preserve these great instruments of democracy. I will not be stampeded, nor will I sit idly by while evil men sit in their counting houses plotting a police state for Americans."

This is the reply of a man whose alleged "Communist" associations have made headlines from one end of the country to the other.

"Traditional American civil liberties that have contributed to our nation's greatness and served as a model for other nations," Condon warns, "are being choked to death."

Thus, when his opponent, John Baldwin, sought to make campaign hay out of Condon's vote against the Brownell wire-tapping bill, Condon replied he would "continue to oppose such undemocratic bills."

Having challenged McCarthyism, Condon also finds it not difficult to speak of another subject that many candidates avoid — peace.

"Peace," the Congressman says, "is not a dirty word. It is a clean, decent, honorable word, and it doesn't mean appeasement, sell-out or anything like that. It means life and hope in a world where

nations have decided that it is better to co-exist than not to exist at all."

He describes himself as "... one who sadly observes that a great nation has reached the stage on the internal scene where it has lost the ability to wage peace. The alternative is war and the total destruction of civilization."

"I say now the minutes are ticking away before the bomb goes off. Let's stay out of military adventures and strengthen the United Nations."

"Let's not pour money down the drain, but let's expand opportunities for trade. Peace and trade can be good business for America and particularly for the West Coast."

Condon denounces the Eisenhower administration "for favoring the few at the expense of the many."

His record, he declares, is one of constant opposition to such policies.

"What I am and what I stand for and what I have done is a matter of public record for all to see and all to debate."

Oddly enough, such remarks by Condon as those above on the subject of McCarthyism and peace are not considered as "news" by the commercial press.

The commercial papers prefer to "debate" their version of Condon's record.

Welcome Rally Oct. 20 for Regina Frankfeld

A welcome home meeting for Regina Frankfeld, first Smith Act prisoner to regain her freedom, will be held Oct. 20 at the Cornish Ams Hotel, 23rd St. and Eighth Ave.

Mrs. Frankfeld, one of the Baltimore Smith Act prisoners, will on Oct. 4 finish serving a two-year sentence in the Alderson federal prison for women.

Mrs. Frankfeld's husband Philip convicted at the same Smith Act trial, is still serving a five-year sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary. The two Frankfeld children were not only deprived of both parents, but separated from each other, since it was not possible to care for both of them in one home.

33

Days Until Nov. 2.
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GOP Protects McCarthyism

IN THE STATEMENT of Leonard Hall, GOP national chairman, that "the McCarthy issue will have not one iota of effect" on the Nov. 2 elections, the tactic of the GOP is made wholly clear. They hope that the Watkins committee report will appear to have scuttled the McCarthy conspiracy.

And with the GOP leader, Senator Knowland, moving to rob the voters of a chance to vote on McCarthyism by deferring Senate action to Nov. 8, they plan to lull the electorate into forgetting the far-reaching fascist aims of McCarthyism and its ugly fruits in the U. S.

The Watkins report could not but reflect, of course, some of the deep-going national revulsion with McCarthyite brutalities; but, as the Hall and Vice President Nixon statements indicate, they hope to use the Watkins committee criticism to keep the anti-McCarthy popular movement as much in check as possible, and to dull McCarthyism as an election issue of the highest importance.

New York Senator Ives' cowardly evasion of the Watkins report—his double-talk demand for "time to study" McCarthy's sordid record as partly outlined in the Watkins report—indicates that the "liberal" Republican Ives is also playing this deceitful game with the voters in favor of the McCarthy conspiracy.

BUT THIS SHOULD not deceive anyone. Instead, the demand for an immediate session of the Senate to vote the sharpest censure of McCarthy should arise from all voters and people's organizations, directed to Vice President Nixon and Sen. Knowland. Sen. Ives should be smoked out and denounced by New Yorkers up and down the state for his pro-McCarthy weaseling. Ives wants "time to study" the Jew-hating, Negro-hating, democracy-hating record of fascist McCarthyism. Ives' connivance with the Hall-Nixon-Knowland strategy throws the issue of McCarthyism into the very center of the New York elections.

But as the people's fight for censure is being fought over on the Senate level, the major trade unions are beginning to speak their realization that inside McCarthyism is an iron fist of union-smashing—

Labor and the Brownell 'Package'

THAT THE MOMENT has arrived when American labor can move to the offensive against Big Business McCarthyism, and all its evil works is indicated by the rising anti-McCarthy expressions in the trade unions.

Thus, the AFL national convention blasted McCarthy's "contempt for civil liberties" and noted significantly that McCarthy's voting record has been viciously anti-labor without exception.

The AFL Paper Workers pinpointed the danger even more specifically when it denounced the Brownell-Butler anti-labor, anti-Communist "package," rushed through with the help of Senator Humphrey and Martin Dies, as "an invasion of the rights of all labor organizations and opens the prospect to government surveillance of unions to a degree never before contemplated." (September Paper Worker).

The independent UE branded the Brownell-Butler "anti-Communist" Act in similar terms as "an extension of Taft-Hartleyism . . . which attempts to establish government control and company domination of the labor movement . . . it makes into law the principles of McCarthyism." Similarly, the West Coast ILWU called for the repeal of the entire so-called "Communist Control Act." Specifically for repeal of the "anti-Communist" section. And the powerful CIO Steel Union vigorously warned that the Brownell-Butler law "provides means to undermine bona fide unions."

In the light of this growing labor and national resistance to fascist McCarthyism, it is the height of folly and self-defeating tactics to run from the anti-McCarthy struggle, to compromise with it and "adjust" one's organization to it.

On the contrary, the fight against McCarthyism can be stepped up now to new heights as the country fights it on many different levels.

THUS, THE FIGHT to amnesty the Smith Act victims of McCarthyism can become part of this all-embracing struggle. Thus, the broad front against the police-state system in the "Brownell package" can be greatly extended as Labor hits back. The offensive against McCarthyism should be opened up on all sides by trade unionists and others—to change the character of Congress in the elections, to win amnesty for Smith Act victims, and to repeal the police state laws. The nation is ready for such a struggle in defense of peace, jobs, and security.

Sobell's Letter to His Wife

Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in the frameup trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is now in Alcatraz, a prison marked out for "hardened" criminals. The Committee to Win Justice for Morton Sobell has released the following letter from Sobell to his wife, Helen:

My Love:

I have your Sunday letter. I don't know why I didn't get it until yesterday though. It's a nice letter, in so many ways. Evidently you didn't get my letter No. 54, which makes me feel bad, because it was such a good letter, and I feel that it's sort of gone to waste. Even if you get it now, the timing will be wrong.

I was glad to hear that Pips may be rid of his cold. I did not tell you, in my yesterday letter but Sunday I went to the Services, that was how I felt. There was the deliverance of a dissertation calling for faith, and I thought of another call for faith. Perhaps the best part of it all was the music, 16th Century Choral, throughout the entire service.

Hello darling, you have an almost ideal set-up in Los Angeles, what with someone to take care of Pips and a car. I guess around this time I shall always think back to 1950 and the last day of freedom, and all that happened that day. Most of all I recall that trip to the park and how we sat down and how I gazed at you, and at the pretty flowers.

The lushness of the vegetation brings back an awareness, it is almost as if I could reach out my hand and touch the flowers. There was Pips, running off, with his new-found ability. And then that last meal, the last supper? Yes and the storm, and the breaking window. If we believed in signs, they were there.

LINES DRAWN CLEARER

The lines have become much more clearly drawn in the years since 1950. Today the accusation of being a 5th amendment Communist has been flung at everyone from our ex-President all the way down the line. The threats and promises which were offered in my case have been concretized into laws.

Not only is there the projected bill which grants immunity from prosecution to those who will stand and beat their breasts and proclaim "Mea culpa," but there is the so-called Communist Control Bill which decrees death for peacetime espionage.

When Elizabeth Bentley took the stand to testify as an expert in our case, she laid the foundation for this law. How enraging it was to sit by and have her declare her knowledge of spies and espionage and Communists and never once was she able to say that she knew men, or anyone else connected with the case.

But with all this fakery, the Court of Appeals decreed that her testimony provided "the missing link" that showed that "Communists and Communist-sympathizers were more likely to commit espionage than others not so orientated." This concept, which started here, has grown and blossomed, so that it now is the very core of the anti-labor Brownell Bills. And the unprecedented death sentence which was meted out to the Rosenbergs has now become precedent, and law.

PERIL WIDENS

Certainly it is no accident that at the same time the cry of "20 years of treason" is thrown against the Democrats. The Constitutional guarantees which would protect a person in our courts against an unfounded charge of treason, are being stripped from others as they were stripped from me.

When the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage can be substituted for the charge of

treason, and when one witness who declares his own guilt can send a person, not only to face 30 years in prison, as was done to me, but even now, to death, we have gone a long way downhill.

The charges against the Fort Monmouth scientist, and against Dr. Oppenheimer, were not really charges of espionage, they were in fact charges of treason, as were the charges against me.

It was because our Founding Fathers realized the importance of protecting individuals against pressures toward conformism, masked as charges of treason, that they placed the protection of a two-witness rule within the body of the Constitution itself.

This protection was not left as an amendment, and the encroachment upon this basic guarantee can very well mean the appearance within the next short while of a whole string of conspiracy cases.

The prosecutor in our case, Roy M. Cohn, continues to beat this particular drum, and soon Democratic and who knows even Republican Congressmen will be facing charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. Can't you get someone interested in exploring this point?

Dear, dear wife, I sigh, and I wonder. Where to? Four years ago would we have dreamed of this, in our wildest moments? Where will we be four years from now?

NEGRO PRESS ROUNDUP

THE NORFOLK Journal and Guide, whose columns have bristled with news and fighting comment in support of some 20 embattled Negro families whose homes have been under attack from racists in Norfolk's Coronado section, defended its role. The paper disagreed with Norfolk's mayor, W. Fred Duckworth, who said the press had stirred trouble in the formerly all-white residential area. "Coronado is no fairy tale, no figment of the imagination, but an ugly, too-often-repeated story of people taking the law into their own hands without too much discouragement on the part of people whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law. (One white man has been fined \$25 for throwing a firecracker on a Negro family's lawn, although hundreds of mobsters have paraded on foot and in cars for some time to block Negroes from their homes.)

The J and G editorially accused the Southern Governor's Conference for pro-segregation propaganda leading up to such violent actions as that in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in which authorities bowed to a mob demand that school integration be stopped.

THE NEW YORK Amsterdam News hit at its columnist Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League for having said last April in North Carolina that Negroes were not ready for integration. The Amsterdam News editor said that after reading the transcript of Granger's speech:

"We think the gentleman is wrong. After 300 years of sweating and praying and cursing and fighting for first-class citizenship, we should be ready for all the rights and privileges and duties that go along with full integration in American life."

Amsterdam News columnist, Councilman Earl Brown, writes that if Magistrate John Murtaugh keeps on fining negligent landlords \$6,250, as he did recently, "chiseling will have to fix up their flats. . . ."

THE PITTSBURGH Courier's lead editorial discussed the rebel plans for resisting the desegregation order and analyzed their hair-brained plans for abolishing public schools:

"When a private school accepts public monies for its support, it becomes quasi-public and would thus seem to come under the terms of the U. S. Supreme Court directive. . . . We imagine that mainly the reluctant dragons of desegregation will rely on such devices as school districting (which the Supreme Court cannot touch) to keep Negroes and white pupils separate, and even that could be defeated by Negroes if they qualified to vote—and voted."

In another editorial, the Courier calls on Negroes to organize "our own lending agencies to enable us to finance home buying without onerous restrictions."

Negroes, wrote the Courier editor, should "start investing . . . in enterprises organized and maintained by our own people."

(The Courier seems to have gone back on its editorial position to our columnist, Abner Berry, who had called for solidarity of Negroes against the Jim Crow system everywhere. Courier, it seems, is for Negro solidarity only when it for the advancement of capitalist devices.—Ed.).

THE CHICAGO Defender calls for a federal investigation of the inciting speeches by Mississippi legislators and of the "citizens councils" established in 82 Mississippi counties to counter moves against segregation by Negro citizens. The Defender predicts that the present pro-segregation movement will fall as the Ku Klux Klan did before it, and concludes:

"They may have succeeded in delaying social progress in some areas, but they did not wipe out the determination of Negroes and other to bring about needed changes."

Walter White, Defender columnist, reports that school integration proceeded in West Virginia, outside of White Sulphur Springs without incident, and calls the mob section in the latter place "subversive." White said America's prestige abroad plummeted "downward" when Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and now White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., blared defiance at the U. S. Supreme Court.

Michigan Youth Leader Indicted

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—A Negro youth leader, Bolza Baxter of the Labor Youth League has been indicted for "contempt of the House Un-American Committee and has been released on \$10,000 bond."

Baxter was arraigned Friday before Federal Judge Thomas Thornton. No date has been set for the trial which is to be before Federal Judge Arthur Lederle.

Baxter was subpoenaed by Rep. Kit Clardy and instructed to bring LYL books, records and membership lists.

Clardy termed Baxter one of the most "uncooperative" witnesses to appear before him.

Clardy is now engaged in giving assists to the strikebreaking Square D management by issuing subpoenas for pickets.

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Israel Launches Peace Offensive

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Alarmed by current aggressive moves by the Arab states on the heels of the U.S. State Department's announcement of a program of increased military aid to Egypt and Iraq, the Israeli government has made a number of peace proposals within the last few days which are taking on the character of a peace offensive.

On the eve of the Jewish New Year, the Tel Aviv regime appealed to the Arab countries for a peaceful settlement of Israeli-Arab differences.

The appeal was made in direct Arab language broadcasts. It represented, according to observers, the most far-reaching gesture toward the Arabs made by Israel since its founding in 1948.

In the effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the years-long Israeli-Arab dispute, Prime Minister Moshe Sharett's government offered:

1-To grant Arabs transit and free port facilities at Haifa.

2-Allow the Arab states of Asia and Africa to use Israel as a land link provided the country's sovereignty is not infringed.

The 1,000-word appeal also declared Israel's preparedness to carry out a specific compensation scheme for Arab refugees from Palestine. It announced the government would release \$3,500,000 (M) in Israeli banks to Arab refugees and the contents of safe deposits boxes.

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria and Libya last week requested British economic and military aid to "deter Israel from further aggression." Britain dodged the request but offered its "good offices" in negotiating differences between Arabs and the Jewish state.

Trieste Status as War Base Reported Fixed in New Pact

THE MAP shows Zone A and Zone B of the Territory of Trieste, which would be turned over to Italy and Yugoslavia under terms of the agreement reportedly reached by Washington and London with the Scelba and Tito governments. The agreement violates the Italian Peace Treaty which specifically forbids Italian control of Zone A and orders the territory to be administered under a United Nations governor as a free territory. Not shown in the map is the village of Lazzaretto, which lies south of Muggia, near the zonal border line, and which was reported to have been the last remaining dispute between Belgrade and Rome. Settlement of this dispute disposed of territory less than 1,000 yards long and a mile deep, and involved the transfer of 3,000 persons. Washington is reported determined to win UN sanction for the action, despite anticipated Soviet opposition in the Security Council.



Daily Worker Foreign Department

Agreement of Yugoslavia and Italy to an American-British proposal on the status of the Free Territory of Trieste is expected to be formalized within a few days by the four terday.

The agreement will achieve long sought aim of the State Department to convert the strategic 320 square-mile territory on the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic Sea into a military and naval base in the cold war.

The agreement announced yesterday is expected to meet opposition from the Soviet Union and the population of Trieste.

Under the Italian Peace Treaty after World War II Trieste was to be a free territory, guaranteed by the United Nations, with a governor appointed by the United Nations Security Council. The Italian Peace Treaty, to which the Soviet Union was a party, also specifically declared that: "Italian sovereignty over the area comprising the Free Territory of Trieste . . . shall be terminated with the coming into force of the present treaty."

But the new agreement provides that Zone A of the territory, which includes the City of Trieste, shall be turned over to Italy. A large Slav population will thereby pass under Italian jurisdiction.

Zone B, with the addition of a small strip of territory around the village of Lazzaretto on the peninsula dominating the southern approach to the Trieste harbor, will be turned over to Yugoslavia.

Other provisions of the agreement include the promise to create an international port at Trieste for the use of all nations on a non-discriminatory basis, but in Washington it is frankly admitted that the new arrangements have been dictated by cold war military considerations.

The new "settlement" conforms with the single exception of the Lazzaretto agreement to the U.S.-British proposal of Oct. 8, 1953, which gave rise to the threat of war between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Strategists in Washington claim that the new agreement establishes the necessary strategic link between the North Atlantic alliance and the Balkan tripartite war alliance between Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Washington denies that Tito received any financial compensation for his acquiescence in the agreement, but reports to the contrary persist.

Communist Leader Analyzes Israel's Battle for Peace and National Independence

By SAMUEL MIKUNIS

General Secretary of the Israeli C.P.; Member of the Knesseth (Parliament)

TEL AVIV.—Now, more than ever before, the grim results of the political and economic dependence of Israel on American imperialism are making themselves felt. The broadest masses of the people groan under double exploitation—by foreign monopoly capital and by the Israeli big bourgeoisie.

As a result of the policy pursued by heads of the government of Israel since establishment of the state, the country has been laid wide open for penetration and domination by American capital.

The U.S. monopolies have obtained great privileges. The ministries and state institutions are flooded with American "advisers" and "experts," such as Oscar Cass, the "economic adviser" sitting in the Prime Minister's office, and the permanent American economic staff in Israel, led by MacDaniel, who in fact supervises and directs the country's finances and economy.

The agreements imposed on Israel have brought U.S. domination over the country's natural wealth and all important branches of the economy.

The foreign and home policy of Israel is directed for the benefit of the strategic interests of the American war instigators in the Near East.

American "aid" has turned Israel into a source for the American capitalists to pile up capital and snatch maximum profits several times higher than all the American "aid" bestowed on Israel in recent years.

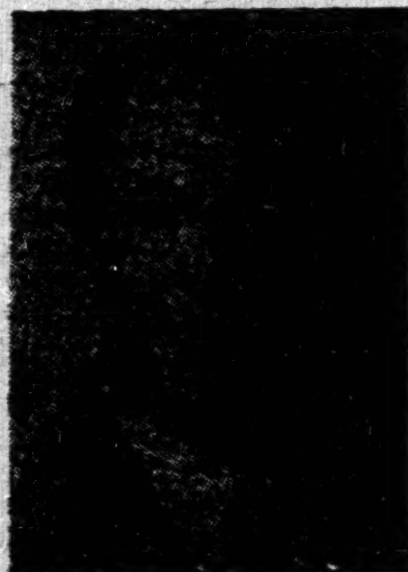
UNEMPLOYMENT

The enslaving agreements forced on Israel by the U.S.A. and American "aid" have led to severe curtailment of Israel's industrial production and to enormous direct and camouflaged military expenditure (over 50 per cent of the budget), to the ruthless lowering of the people's living standards.

All this threatens the security of the country and has led to political reaction.

One sign of the deep crisis is the spread of unemployment. There are now approximately 100,000 fully and partially unemployed.

The American prohibition on trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the U.S. raw material policy which aims at restricting and paralyzing local industrial production, the compulsory expensive and ruinous import of ready-made goods which can be produced in Israel and the decline in the people's purchasing power—all this has led to the



MIKUNIS

closing down of enterprises and to the restriction of industrial output.

High monopoly prices for American imports required for agriculture, lack of investment capital and curtailment of bank loans lead to a decline in agriculture, to the ruin of new settlers who in thousands are compelled to desert their land, despite unemployment in the towns. Emigration from Israel has advanced, already involving over 45,000 persons.

Israel's debts have reached 400 million dollars. The export-import ratio is 12.88. Since 1949, imports from the U.S.A. have cost us 500 million dollars as against exports to the U.S. amounting to 39 million dollars. Imports from America were, on average, 20 per cent more expensive than from other capitalist countries.

On the other hand, Israel's trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies has declined from 13.7 per cent in 1949 to 0.8 per cent in 1952-53, despite the possibility of barter trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies on mutually beneficial terms.

WAGES FALL DRASTICALLY

Between September, 1951 and July, 1953 alone, prices for goods of mass consumption rose by an average of 200-230 per cent, but nominal wages by only 70 per cent. The per capita tax burdens has grown 13-fold since 1948. Thus in the last two years real wages have dropped by 50 per cent.

At the same time the big American and Israeli capitalists reap fantastic profits by brutal exploitation of the workers and the

continuing impoverishment of the masses.

The serious crisis in Israel is a crisis of the policy of servility of the ruling circles to the expansionist war schemes of the American imperialists.

Their own bitter experience leads ever-broadening sections of the people to understand the real meaning of American "aid" and to see the connection between the crisis and economic and political dependence on Washington.

They are intensifying their struggle against ruthless exploitation and poverty, against American intervention, for national independence and peace.

Stormy mass demonstrations of unemployed all over the country, strikes of workers in factories, on public works and in municipalities, of state employees, of academic workers and students have become a daily occurrence.

The treacherous leadership of Mapai and the opportunist leadership of Mapan try to stifle the struggle of the workers and to keep them apart, but the workers strengthen their unity of action in the struggle for bread and work, for wage increases, against delayed payment of wages, the unbearable tax burden and the high cost of living.

MASS STRUGGLES

Demonstrations of unemployed in Ramle and Lydda for work and bread, supported by solidarity strikes of workers and even small shopkeepers.

The demonstration of over 10,000 workers on December 30, 1953, in Tel-Aviv for wage increases and against unemployment.

Demonstrations and strikes in Teibe and Nazareth against national oppression, combined with slogans for peace, and demonstrations of the inhabitants of immigrant camps, led by the "action committees"—all these constitute a new stage in the struggle of the working masses against the big bourgeoisie and the Government, against the sell-out of the economy of the country and its wealth to American monopolies, for a policy of peace and national independence.

The proposal of the Soviet Government concerning barter trade with Israel aroused great interest

among the Israeli people.

They are encouraged by the new prospects which open up with the resumption of relations between the U.S.S.R. and Israel.

C.P.I. LEADS STRUGGLE

The Communist Party of Israel fights against the policy of "divide and rule" and incitement of hatred among peoples. It leads the struggle of all patriotic forces against the armaments race and imperialist plans for an aggressive bloc, mobilizes them for Jewish-Arab solidarity as the road to success in the anti-imperialist struggle, for national independence and peace.

Sincere Sympathy

to

GUSSIE

on the loss of her HUSBAND

—Daily Worker Staff.

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Four Great Novels Of A Century Ago

A century ago the generation of Dickens and Thackeray in England produced great novels which were also the biggest of best-sellers.

In "Novels of the Eighteen Forties" (Oxford, \$3.40), Kathleen Tillotson set out to scrutinize four of these novels in the context of literary England of the 1840s. She has written a work of careful scholarship, addressed to the person who takes reading seriously.

Perhaps without intending to, she gives encouragement to all who believe that the method of realism combined with concern for the welfare of people will begin to reinvigorate English literature.

By the 1840s, industrial capitalism had been politically dominant in England for a decade. "Reform" was so far only beginning to mitigate the hell of the industrial system. The Chartist movement had grown enormously—a portent of mass dissatisfaction.

The speed of life was changing—from the 12 m.p.h. of the stage coach to the 50 m.p.h. of the locomotive.

Capitalism was widening the great gulf between England's two nations of the rich and the poor. Meanwhile the railways were knitting the nation together, making new ideas accessible in every backwater.

So serious novelists in the 1840s were obliged to grapple with the facts of social change, as Mrs. Tillotson shows.

In "Mary Barton," Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell portrayed the hell of industrial Manchester at first hand, in the day when new factories were turning businessmen into "gentlemen" and honest men into paupers.

Dickens, in "Dombey and Son," shows how money corrupted family life in the enriched classes.

Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," set in the past to give him more scope for satire, moralizes remorselessly on the way in which cash values make human conduct dishonorable.

And "Jane Eyre" is imbued with Charlotte Brontë's desire for the freedom of her sex, which was to be ever more thwarted as Victorianism enclosed women in crinolines, whalebone and sham morality.

The subject matter is shown as deriving from contemporary society, and reflecting social movement. Shown, too, is the way in which the structure of the literary world stimulated that sort of realism.

Writers were in closer touch with their readers, and books were becoming more widely available. Dickens and Thackeray published their novels cheaply in monthly parts.

Installments were written under an unremitting pressure of advice and protest from readers, who felt they had become personally involved in the fate of the characters.

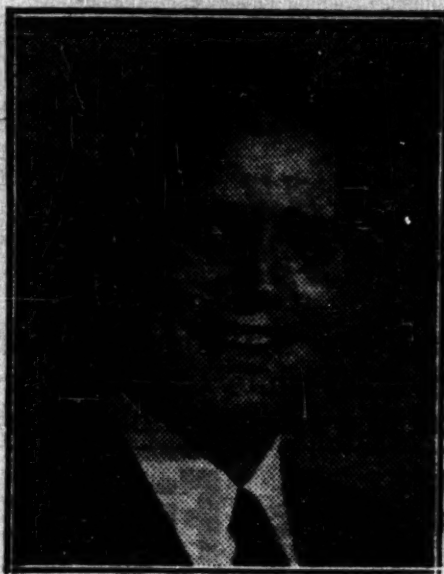
Writing in these circumstances was, in Thackeray's words, "a sort of confidential talk between writer and reader." A writer who lost touch with his audience could tell right away, because public demand for his next installment slackened.

Novelists dared to show bitingly how money petrified human relations, because they drew strength from a connection with readers many of whom were themselves victims of the remorseless profit-system.

The systematic moral hypocrisy of the later Victorian age had not yet drawn its iron curtain between writer and reader, dictating the choice of subjects and manner of treatment, producing eventually an innocuous novel about "nice people" of which the modern literary best-seller is a pallid stereotype.

Perhaps now we are coming to a time when we can regain the lost prestige of the great English novelists by being as audaciously realistic as they were, and as deeply concerned for the national welfare and the common good.

J. B.



Jon Crain, tenor will be seen in the role of Rodolfo in Puccini's *La Bohème* Sunday afternoon at City Center.

City Opera Opens With Verdi's 'Aida'

New York grand opera season opened last night at the City Center of Music and Drama, where the New York City Opera Company, under the general direction of Joseph Rosenstock, staged a performance of Verdi's "Aida."

Absent from the company's repertoire for the past two seasons, "Aida" was completely re-staged by Glenn Jordan, who has previously done "Die Fledermaus," "La Traviata," and "Madama Butterfly" for City Center. The performance introduced a new Aida in the person of the American soprano Frances Yeend and a new Rhamdes in the person of the Italo-Greek tenor Giorgio Cocolios-Bardi. Soprano Peggy Bonini sang the offstage music of the Priestess for the first time.

"Aida" was entirely re-choreographed by Sophie Maslow. Beatrice Secler and Donald McKayle were featured as the solo dancers in the triumphal scene.

Six other performances will be given this week, including Rossini's "La Cenerentola" (Cinderella), in English tonight. Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," also in English, to be given on Friday evening; Bizet's "Carmen" and Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" to be given on Saturday afternoon and evening respectively; and Puccini's "La Bohème" and Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," to be given on Sunday afternoon and evening respectively.

The Fall City Opera Company season, which will extend for five weeks through Oct. 31, lists 36 performances in all of 16 different operas.

TV FOR KIDS DISCUSSED

Dr. Frances B. Horwich of Chicago, the "Miss Frances" of Ding Dong School (Channel 4, 10 a.m. daily) believes that very young children benefit extraordinarily from programs designed for them—in the way in which she has so admirably pioneered.

The child gains, she says, because he is exposed to a rich variety of materials, and learns to experiment and use materials in a resourceful manner.

Technique of dancing, rhythm, singing, drama, literature, clay and painting are easily learned as they are seen by the child, comfortably and perhaps shared with friends, at a regular time and with a sense of belonging to a group—those who listen and those who put on the program.

Television habits among kindergarten children are found to have more varied interests in the community in which they live, and their vocabularies are unusually developed.

Dr. Horwich has nothing to say about the tension and excessive war play among this age group, since she assumes that parents would never allow their children to view an "unsuitable" program.

Color TV

Statistic: The TV industry in the US employs this year some 652,000 Americans and contributes \$3.2 billion a year to the economy. There are 356 TV stations in operation, and the signals are flying to 31,036,000 sets.

These sets are all black and white, and represent a pretty sizeable outlay by the public. The drive to replace all of these sets with color producing colored pictures is under way now with the CBS Columbia 19-inch tube shown for the first time last week and RCA out with the first 21-inches.

This ambition will be realized in about five years, and then, we have it straight from David Sarnoff, RCA-NBC board, will come the tubeless TV set, which will make the whole earlier caboodle useless, if not worn out.

For the benefit of amateur mechanics, Sarnoff adds, these sets will be "all-transistor control units no bigger than a cigar box, with the picture projection using the principle of electronic illumination."

-P. E.

I SAW SALISBURY SEE RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 2)

ers in the Soviet Union outside of his maid, his chauffeur, and the maids and waiters at the Hotel Metropole. And Salisbury had a hard time understanding them or they him because of his poor progress with the Russian language.

I'll never forget his efforts to communicate with his chauffeur on the simplest matters, and for that matter I'll never forget his pronunciation of the Russian writer Turgenev's name—it came out "Turjenev," with the accent on the first syllable. Not that the Russian language is easy to master and especially not its pronunciation, but the point is how little communication there was between Salisbury and anyone called Ivan, Dmitri or Maria.

In the three years I spent in the Soviet Union I got to know many factory workers, white collar workers, professionals as well as artists, writers, trade union functionaries, teachers. Enough to realize how far from Russian reality are the Ivan, Dmitri and Maria that Salisbury creates.

Borscht

Salisbury certainly couldn't have eaten any meals at Russian workers' homes if he describes borscht as "cabbage, beet and potato soup." The base of Russian or Ukrainian borscht is meat! Not just a meat bone, but a pound or two pounds of meat in the big pot, without which any Russian housewife, or any Russian cook in a factory dining room wouldn't be able to make borscht.

But there's a reason for this omission. Just above his recipe for Russian borscht Salisbury has described his mythical Ivan, whose mythical family "does not eat much meat during the rest of the year." (That is after they slaughter their pig.)

The Russian worker and his family eat meat the year round. Salisbury's Ivan drinks too much. Well there are some Russians who do. But there's that inevitable piece of sausage or pirozhki (meat pie) in the left hand of every Ivan who holds a pint of vodka in his right hand. That much even Salisbury knows from the stalls where liquor is sold and drunk.

"Ivan cannot read well enough to attempt to struggle through Pravda," writes Salisbury. What a search he would have to make to find someone (his Ivan is 39) who can't read! Even the old babushka who was "concierge" in the apartment where Salisbury moved in, used to read Tolstoy and Turgenev. And that's pretty universal in Russia.

"Ivan and his friends find life somewhat better since Stalin died," Salisbury writes. And when Salisbury returned to Russia in 1950 he found life better than in 1949. Of course things were better in 1954 than in 1953, just as they were better in 1953 than in 1952. For one thing this is so because every year in early spring there is a general retail price cut. When Salisbury was in Russia he used to report about those price cuts. When he writes about Russian living standards in New York he says nothing of the six price cuts that took place just in the years that he was there.

Second Invention

After Ivan, Salisbury invents a Dmitri. This one is supposed to work in a Foreign Language Publishing House. Dmitri's family spends "about one-third of his salary" on food. That's often true. And since most American workers will spend between one third and a half of wages on food, what's so unusual about that?

Without realizing it, Salisbury has invented a character who couldn't possibly exist. The reader can judge for himself. Salisbury writes: "Dmitri has been working for one of the big foreign language publishing houses in Moscow." And later on he says

about Dmitri, his wife and their friends: "None of them actually has ever seen or met an American."

That's a physical impossibility. There are two foreign language publishing houses in Moscow. I used to visit both of them quite frequently. I knew people who worked there very intimately. Dozens of the workers in each publishing house were Americans who had emigrated from America in the early 30's some in the 20's. And not even the cleaning ladies at the publishing house could work there a day without meeting people born in America, educated in American public schools or colleges and who had worked in America at professional, white collar or industrial jobs.

Third Invention

In writing about his third invention, a woman called Maria, Salisbury tries to show what things cost and how much labor time they represent. His Maria sells an old silver spoon "for 150 rubles" says Salisbury. "Then she takes the money and buys two pair of 'kapron' stockings—the Russian version of nylon—and gives them to her daughter for a name-day present."

In all the time I was in the Soviet Union there were never any kapron stockings that cost 75 rubles. The very highest price was 50 rubles. Most cost 30 or 40 rubles. Which is quite high in comparison with our nylon prices. But Salisbury is not satisfied to quote even a fairly high price accurately. Under some Byzantine, Florentine or Schwartzentine compulsion he just doubles the price.

The Photo

And now back to that picture Salisbury took and which the caption tells us is a city slum. The picture does not show it as a slum. That courtyard had a large sandbox for the kids. It had slides for the little sleds the kids used in the long winter. And the house itself is Kindergarten No. 219 which my boy attended.

The children received three hot and nourishing meals plus an afternoon bite every day. They could remain there the entire day when parents were working. They received a medical examination each morning. There were enough teachers, nurses, a doctor and other supervisory personnel, so that the ratio was one for every three kids. I mention this because I just brought my little girl to kindergarten here in New York. The entire session is two hours, from 1 to 3 p.m., and one lovely but terribly harassed teacher has to cope with 33 children.

The story of that courtyard and that building is the story of how ordinary Soviet workers send their children to a kindergarten where they get the best possible supervised care, nutrition and medical attention. That picture is not a story of Soviet "slums," as the lying caption says.

Incidentally, the part of the picture cropped out on the left would have shown the rest of the rather large building and the large courtyard, which contained the ballet school of the famous Bolshoi Ballet and opera Theater. And the part of the building shown on the right does indeed, and truly, contain flats. They are occupied by unskilled workers for the most part, not white collar as Salisbury writes.

How do I know? I was there every day for nearly two years, met the workers, and talked with many of them. And I will say that there were communal kitchen shared by workers in such flats. There is a housing shortage in Moscow despite a big construction program. But Salisbury doesn't limit himself to writing about that. He had to demonstrate that one picture can lie as much as a thousand words.

Tomorrow: Are there slave labor camps in Russia?

HITCHCOCK SUSPENSE GETS BOGGED DOWN

Alfred Hitchcock, the old master of suspense movies, seemed to be a little bogged down in a mystery of his own when he put together "Rear Window," at the Rivoli. The mystery was what to do with the larger scenes they're using nowadays.

Hitchcock didn't do so well in solving this technical problem. Instead of sticking to his knitting of cold chills, he decided to fill up the screen by making his camera look out on the inner courtyard of a large New York apartment house. The view takes in the private lives of several groups of tenants going their different ways. It is somewhat reminiscent of the plot of "Grand Hotel."

A central lot within the others involves James Stewart as a newsman housebound with a broken leg who passes the time playing Peeping Tom on the cross-court neighbors. Among these is a salesman (Raymond Burr) whose actions lead Stewart to suspect him of murdering his wife and disposing of the body.

When Stewart persuades his society sweetheart, the beautiful Grace Kelly, the visiting nurse (Thema Ritter) and a policeman friend (Wendell Corey) that he is right in his suspicions, and when they set about to trap the villain, the suspense begins to build up in the great Hitchcock tradition.

Unfortunately, none of this happens until the audience probes the lives of half a dozen other tenants

none of whom have anything to do with the principals.

This probing continues even after the suspense gets under way. The result is a mystery that spends too much of its time fighting its way through vignettes. It is a little too much even with big screen and glorious technicolor.—M. R.

David Platt's column will be resumed tomorrow.

Norfolk Cops Move Slowly as Peril Grows to Negroes' Homes

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 30.—After three bullets were fired into the home of T. B. Billups, a Negro mail carrier who bought a home in the former all-white Coronado section, police have promised to establish a three-car 24-hour patrol of a five or six block area.

The shots were the latest violent actions by racist mobs against Negro families who have bought homes in Coronado and began to occupy them a few weeks ago. To date Governor Stanley, Norfolk County authorities and the law enforcement agencies of the city of Norfolk have not been able to safeguard the lives and property of Negro citizens.

The only arrest growing out of the violence, except a few persons charged with traffic violations, was that of D. L. Hopwood, a delivery driver, who was charged with throwing a firecracker on a Negro family's lawn. Judge Ralph H. Rocard, in Norfolk County Trial Court, fined Hopwood \$25 and warned that he would deal severely with any persons found guilty of committing acts of violence.

A campaign has been waged by the Norfolk Journal and Guide, local Negro weekly, against the seeming collusion of police authorities and the mobsters. When the sheriff and others sought to discourage the Negro families from occupying their homes by saying they "were not wanted there," the Journal and Guide cited Virginia law. One of the laws cited, Section 18-148, of the Virginia Code, provides a penalty of death or, if the trial jury so advises, from five to 20 years imprisonment for persons who "maliciously burn, or by the use of dynamite, or nitroglycerin, or any other explosive substance . . . cause to be burned or destroyed . . . any dwelling house." There have been three fires in Coronado of unknown origin and four bombings. The Journal and Guide says the law cited is "the law that failed."

Communists in Stockholm Gain

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 29.—The Swedish Communist Party has increased its representation on the Stockholm City Council from five to eight seats.

In the election at the weekend it won one seat from the majority Social Democratic Party and two from the Liberals.

Communists and Social Democrats together now hold 50 seats on the council against 50 held by the Conservative and Liberal parties.

In the local elections (communal and rural) the Social Democratic Party, the governing party of Sweden, won a victory, but with a slightly reduced percentage of votes. Minor gains were made by the Conservatives.

Joseph Clark to Speak Sunday

Joseph Clark will give "An Eyewitness Report of Harrison Salisbury in the Soviet Union," this Sunday at 8:30 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

What's On?

SUNDAY Forum: Oct. 3. "Eye-witness Report on Harrison Salisbury," with Joseph Clark, former Moscow Correspondent, Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. 8:30 p.m. \$1. (50 cents for enrolled students.) RECEPTION for Daniel Sheppard, ALP candidate for State Senator on Sat., Oct. 2 at 8:30 p.m. at Hunts Points Palace, 953 Southern Blvd. Entertainment, refreshments, Music. Ausp.: ALP, East Bronx Clubs.

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Weinstock Plans Fight On 'Perjury' Frameup

Louis Weinstock, Communist leader and prominent unionist, declared yesterday he would fight the latest frameup attempt by the Department of Justice. Weinstock was in-

dicted Monday by a Federal grand jury in Washington on two counts charging false statements before the Subversive Activities Control Board. This, Weinstock declared, reflected the attempt of the Republican Party "to create new hysteria to cover up the growing sentiment . . . for a change."

The charges were based on the phony allegations that Weinstock lied when he said the United Labor & People's Committee for May Day has not been in existence since 1948.

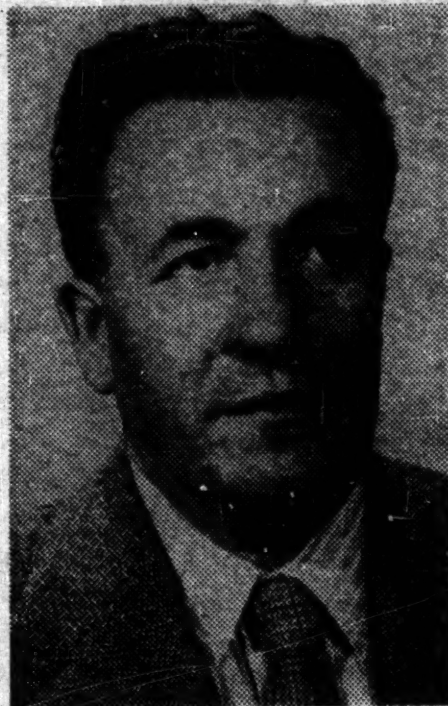
"I deny categorically," said Weinstock, "that I have made any false statements before the SACB. The name of the committee that I headed was the United Labor & People's Committee for May Day. The Justice Department knows it very well because the record they have investigated shows that conclusively."

"This is another frameup attempt on the part of the Justice Department to harass and intimidate the progressive forces in our country. The Republican Party is getting desperate because of the defeats they have suffered in the recent period. They are attempting to create new hysteria to cover up the growing sentiment on the

part of the American people for a change."

"We will fight this frameup and I shall be vindicated. The truth is on my side not on Attorney General Brownell's."

Weinstock was one of the 13 workingclass leaders convicted in the frameup Smith Act Trial in New York last year.



WEINSTOCK

Argue New Law Voids Smith Act Indictment

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—The seven Connecticut Smith Act defendants filed two additional motions in Federal Court here and asked for a stay of proceedings in one and for dismissal of their indictments in the other. Both motions were based on the effects of the recently enacted Communist Control Law of 1954. A hearing on these and previous motions, will be held Oct. 20.

In asking for a stay of proceedings, the defendants charged the new law hinders them from interviewing prospective witnesses, "inhibits such witnesses," prevents such persons from testifying at the trial and "penalizes the pursuit of the normal duties and obligations of counsel," and violates the rights of defendants to due process and counsel under the 5th and 6th amendments to the Constitution.

In the motion for dismissal the defendants contended that the Smith Act under which they were indicted was repealed by the enactment of the Communist Control Law.

"If not," the motion states, "it has been amended by implication by the Control Act and as amended is unconstitutional."

ATTENTION!

All who had tickets to the LABOR PRESS PICNIC and were unable to use them because of the weather are invited to spend the day at Camp Midvale this Sunday, October 3rd.

Your ticket will permit free entrance to the grounds and use of all facilities for the day.
—PICNIC COMMITTEE.

This motion also charged that the defendants penalized and deprived of the right to counsel in violation of the sixth Amendment.

The seven defendants are Sid Taylor, chairman of the Connecticut Communist Party, and Joseph Dimow, Al Marder and Sid Resnick all of New Haven, James Tate of Hartford, Bob Ekins of Old Saybrook and Jack Goldring of Bridgeport.

3 Unions Win 5-Cent Hike at Swift Plants

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Three meat packings unions today announced agreement on a new contract with Swift & Co. providing a general wage increase of 5 cents an hour.

The three unions—CIO United Packinghouse Workers, AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and the independent National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers—represent about 38,000 employees at Swift plants across the nation.

A Swift spokesman said the contracts peg the minimum hourly rates at \$1.55 for men and \$1.51½ for women.

Southern plants, it was said, will get 2½ to 5 cents an hour to narrow the geographical differential.

Employees with 25 years of service will get four weeks of paid vacation. The new contracts also call for improvements in the hospitalization program, liberalization of holiday and Sunday pay, and other "fringe" concessions.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

(Continued from Page 1)

with back to the plate. It was not the greatest catch I ever saw Mays make — that belongs to a catch in '52 at Ebbets Field off Bobby Morgan.

The others were not so loath to talk about it. Don Mueller, Mays' sidekick in right field, a veteran who has learned about outfielding from a newcomer and gladly admits it, said "I'd say this was as good as any he's made, but if you play next to him it's no surprise. He's made three or four just about like that this year."

Joe Caragiola, who just came over to the Giants last month, said "It sure is something to have him make those catches for your team instead of breaking your heart."

WILLIE, the league's batting champ and runaway candidate for "Most Valuable" in his first full season of play, didn't get any base hits off Bob Lemon's sinker ball today. All he did was save at least two Cleveland runs in the 8th in other words save the ballgame, and then set up the winning rally with a walk and steal of second. That's all.

So the Giants are off and running on precisely the attributes that have been their strong points all season long as they surged to a pennant few gave them a chance to win. They won it on their exceptional relief pitching, they won it on their verve, on their defense, on their ability to rise to a moment with their best, and most of all they won it with Willie. All year long. . . .

The question now is can young Johnny Antonelli southpaw his way through the smoldering Indian batting order and make it two in a row against another Cleveland 23-game winner, calm and competent Early Wynn. . . .

(This scribe's predictions for the record again, were for the Giants to win the first, Wynn to beat Antonelli, Gomez to beat Garcia in the 3rd, Liddle and Wilhelm to beat Feller in the 4th, Lemon and Wynn to make it 3-3 and the Giants to win the 7th).

It was 2-2 when the Indians made their big move in the 8th. Wertz, the reclaimed 29-year-old slugger from York, Pa., had tripled two runs home off Maglie in the first. Hits by Lockman, Dark and Thompson around a scoring grounder by Hank Thompson had tied it in the 3rd. Then the tension grew. When Larry Doby opened the 8th with a walk and Al Rosen singled him to second, Leo acted characteristically. The 37-year-old Maglie may or may not have gone as far as possible, but anyhow why take chances with a bullpen like the Giants.

Lefty Don Liddle was brought in to pitch specifically to Wertz, the lefthanded hitting terror who had followed his triple with two searing singles. Vic failed on a bunt attempt and then blasted the ball, a bit to the right of center, and way, way back there. Mays, like DiMaggio on his famous catch off Greenberg, had to take one quick look and then run full speed back to the plate. At the cinder track just in front of the bleacher wall he took it directly over his shoulder, the pocket in his glove facing home plate, stumbled momentarily, then wheeled and threw.

INTERESTINGLY, Doby, who was on 2nd, gave Mays a chance to catch the ball, for he stayed near second and was able to tag up and go to third after the catch. In fact, if Mays hadn't maintained his balance and fired the ball quickly with the game's strongest throwing arm, going all the way home from second was not to be ruled out.

Grissom came in from the bullpen then, and the seamy-faced vet-

eran waiver pickup from the Red Sox put on the brakes from there to the finish with heart, head and screwball. Although hearts stopped on the third out as Hegan lifted one to left that was just too far toward center to be a Polo Grounds home run, a grand slam. In the 10th the Indians again put a runner on third with one out, and Criss once again fanned the key man and got out of the inning.

Then with one away Mays drew his second walk, and on the first pitch to Thompson lit out for 2nd, making the daring steal good on a calculated risk testing the arm of sub Crasso. Thompson was purposely passed to set up the double-play and Rhodes batted for Irvin. That was all. . . .

Sure Wertz' blow was a homer anywhere else—sure Rhodes' was an easy out anywhere else . . . but, snapped Durocher in the clubhouse as he pulled off his spikes "We're playing 'em here."

Over in the other clubhouse the Indians were not downhearted. "Some catch," said Doby, "Wertz really deserved a triple on that kind of hit. I saw that Mays in the spring, so it didn't surprise me too much."

As to the Series' prospects, the Indians' candidate for the AL's Most Valuable pointed out grimly "We lost the first game in the '48 Series too, and won the Series in six games."

And, he might have added to nail down the point that one game does not a Series make, the Giants beat the Yanks in the first game of the '51 Series, and the Yanks won that Series in six.

As I emerged from clubhouse to 8th Avenue, bumped into a young fan who reads the paper, name of Danny Watt. He had seen the game from the bleachers and was still tingling with excitement and waiting for the players to emerge.

When did you go into the park, I asked.

"8 in the morning," he said.

How'd you like Mays' catch.

"Oh," he said, "I never saw that at all. You couldn't see it from the bleachers, it came right under us."

From the Polo Grounds as you watched this most exciting of Series' openers, you could see the white, white walls of the empty Yankee Stadium out beyond the Harlem River.

Negro Engineer Reinstated at Ft. Monmouth

James P. Scott, 54 years old, Negro electrical engineer, one of the 22 Fort Monmouth, N. J., civilian employees suspended on "security" charges, has been reinstated, his attorney, Harry Green, of Little Silver, N. J., announced here. Retroactive pay was assured.

Of the original 36 suspended, 14 were reinstated without charges. Scott is the ninth of the remaining 22 to be reinstated. Five were dismissed. Eight others are awaiting final decisions.

UNION DENTAL PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Starting Oct. 1, 4,000 children of bay area longshoremen, shipclerks and walking bosses will be protected by a pilot dental program sponsored by the welfare fund of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association.